dering the Captain to drop all efforts to gather them in, but come at once and in haste. We could still hear firing in the woods on our left, never thinking the rebels were there. Soon

thinking the rebels were there. Soon we came in sight of Round Top, which we could see where the woods were cleared out, and saw our cannon were pointing our way. The regiment had gone on with the brigade. We hurried up. When we got to the Peach Orchard about 400 citizens had come in riding all sorts of nags—horses, mules, jacks and the like—and had posted themselves in the corner of the orchard. Our appearance at the time,

chard. Our appearance at the time, with our stragglers and the cavalcade, drew the fire of the opening of the bat-

tle of the second day at Gettysburg. We ran down the Plum Run road, joined the regiment, returned immediately to the

The Battle Opens.

thru the woods in front and hear their peculiar yell. A flock of cattle and sheep and a herd of swine came run-

ning down the hill in front of them. The entire drove was soon either killed

road and almost the first to fire a gun

The battle of Gettysburg has been so

well and often described I will not attempt it here. Sufficient to say a few years afterward I hunted up some of

those young ladies, and gave them the fate of their chickens; that likely they

had made a night's feast for some rebels, as all the men with me were either killed or wounded but myself, and I

was wounded next day during Pickett's charge. All the chickens were lost, The ladies told me had we been 15 minutes

Who Knows Its History?

Editor National Tribune: Perhaps the

following story of a lost Testament may not be uninteresting to National Trib-une readers: When I enlisted in 1861 I

carried in my pocket a Testament re-ceived from a friend who had written

Beaver Falls, Pa.

Not half the regiment was in line when we could see the rebels' legs coming

A STUNNING COSTUME.

A Wounded Comrade Promenades Pennsylvania Avenue in Garb That Attracts Attention.

Editor National Tribune: A long line of ambulances drove up to the barracks of Carver Hospital at Washington early on Sept. 6, 1862, after a long night ride from the battlefield of Bull Run. The writer, the seriously wounded, was obliged to take a corner seat in an omnibus or be left behind, which, considering the circumstances, wasn't to be thought of. Eight days on that field was quite enough to satisfy any soldier, and, I am free to assert, it was any-thing but a picnic. A soldier under-stands the meaning of the word vermin. The most of us had been tormented with them for several months, making our lives miserable day and night. The nurses made a bonfire out of our underclothes and trousers, thus putting an end to our discomfort, but it was tough on the little pests, who should have crath, minus the pants. In another week, finding the weather delightful for a stroll, I inquired of the nurse what the prospects were for getting into a pair of trousers. He answered that it was difficult to say when we rould be fitted out, but that we must have patience. It is great to have the of patience, but it seemed to us the limit to it was being stretched to its full capacity, and, as far as I was concerned, it was me for the city stroll in the glorious sunshine, pants or no

I arose next morning, and drew on a nice, clean bleached pair of drawers, Zouave style, and tied them over the top of a pair of white socks, shoved my teet into a pair of heavy carpet slip-pers without heels, and shook myself into a spick-and-span clean flannel shirt with a wide collar attached, thru which I placed a wide and flowery silk necktie to add grace and color to the whole outfit. I drew on my old bulletridden sack coat, placed on my head the old brown soft hat, after which I grabbed up the big cane and jauntily hobbled out of the ward and over to the gate. I asked the guard if he would please let me take a turn up and down the fence outside just for a little exer-rise. "Why, certainly; go ahead," and he seemed to look with admiration at my stylish pair of white pants. several turns along the high board tence, enjoying the sense of freedom it brought me after many months of hard campaigning. Noticing a 'bus on the upper corner waiting for passengers to the city, I made a plunge, and, taking a seat, asked the driver if he couldn't drive on without waiting longer for fares. He willingly assented, but being afraid that the guard at the gate would see me as we were driving past the en-trance caused me to duck down and

thus escape his eye.

We stopped at the Willard Hotel,
where I got out, feeling about as happy as a school boy on his vacation. Now for a real hunting expedition; now for a day of sightseeing and a windup in a first-class hash house. First on the list was the Capitol Building, and so I ambled along that celebrated thorofare. Pennsylvania avenue, toward that mag nificent atructure. Passersby were look ing at me in my peculiar garb and oth ers smiled, but I ignored it all. Some hing had attracted my attention down a cross street; all on the first command, as a solider segment to the first command, as a solider segment to the first command. As a solider segment to the first command, As a solider segment to the first command. As a solider segment to the first command, As a solider segment to the first command. As a solider segment to the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities. It is not the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities of the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities. It is not the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all and to the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all and to the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all and to the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first command. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands are all the first commands. As a solider seldom of ever intuities are all the first commands are all the first commands. The first commands are all the first commands are al lieve me, altho I looked as innocent as a lamb, or at least tried to. He wanted to see my pass. Of course, I had none. He wanted to know about the absence of trousers, and he looked very stern but the guards were eyeing my baggy drawers very curiously. The Sergeant ordered me to step in between the file and go to the guard house. And so all my lovely plans for a day of pleasure had gone glimmering, and the thought of it sickened me. And then I won-dered if it would be my portion to languish for days in a grated cell amongst bums and drunks. Thinking over the possible outcome staring me in the face as I neared the bastile took all the jauntiness out of me. The guard led me up the hall to the desk of the commanding officer, who looked at me and then down at my white Zouave pants. but I felt reassured when he forced a smile. To his question as to why I was so foolish as to wander over the city pantless, I briefly gave him the reason He said it was not his habit of confining a wounded man unless he was in-toxicated, and followed that up by handing me a pass, giving me four get back to the hospital. Oh, That much spare time gave me an opportunity to spend two hours in Smithsonian Institute, after which I could gorge myself on a square meal in a swell hash house. There was cer tainly a big rift in the clouds, and the I missed the pleasure of taking in the most interesting sights, as I had so earnestly craved for, I was thankful over being spared the misery of confinement in a guard house. I returned to the hospital in good season, prepared to suffer the penalty for skipping away without a pass. The nurse, the feeling it his duty to punish insubordination. proceeded to give me a lovely tongue ashing, which didn't bother me even little bit. The old pass, the somewhat yellow, is hid away between the leaves of the old family Bible as a reminder of the time when I was tripped up in E. 8th N. J., 3234 Flournoy street, Chi-

From Serg't Magna Samson,

Comrade Magna Samson, Sergeant B, 66th Ill., Clitherall, Minn., R. No. 1, Box 16, writes: "You published my desire to hear from comrades but did not give my address. How could they write to me without it." Yes, tha Yes, that is right. The comrade ought to have thought of that when he wrote the first time. He falled to give his address, and it could not be read on the en-velope. Now he adds: "I would like to hear from those who, with myself fought at Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1861 Who commanded the rebels there? We had no ambulance, and I got a lumber wagon and an old team and conveyed our wounded to Sturgis after filling the church with dead and wounded rebels Would like, too, to hear from some of the boys who helped make a raft at Rome, Ga., to cross the river and stop the roosters from crowing before reveillin the morning. At Rome our regi-ment suffered most. We lost Col. Pat Furke there. In those four years in the '60s we marched, skirmished and fought over seven States, and in 100 entragements we skedaddled but once That was at Rome."

The Lee Statue.

J. W. Horner, 69th Ohio, Louisville cannot understand why Lee be placed in Statuary Hall in full gray uniform when his only claim to fame was his efforts to destroy the Gov-ernment. Union veterans are strongly justified in any opposition they make to

THE FOURTH CORPS.

Brigade Bugler's View of Stone River

Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Editor National Tribune: In your is sue of Feb. 4, 1909, is an article or the work of the Fourth Corps in the battle of Mission Ridge, which seems to be slightly mixed, to say the least The writer starts in with a reference to the disaster to our army's right flank on Sept. 20, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga. Then he goes back to Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and gives a short description of the turning of our right that morning, where, he seems to claim, the Fourteenth Corps ws whipped. Then he puts us, without any preliminaries, into the battle of Mission Ridge. The writer seems, somehow, to labor under the impression that Gen. Sheridan's Division belonged to Gen. Sheridan's Division belonged to the Fourteenth Corps at Stone River and Chickamauga. This is incorrect. Gen. Sheridan commanded the Third Division of the old Twentieth Corps both at Stone River and Chickamauga Gen. A. McD. McCook commanding the corps. The corps lost heavily in both battles. At Stone River we were on the extreme right, and were the first to receive the attack of the rebels, just about daylight, Dec. 31, and continued in the fight all day. The Twentieth Corps lost 5,607. At Chickamauga we known that the day of reckoning would eventually come. In about two weeks was a little over 35 per cent—the heaviest loss of any Union corps in the battle. Sheridan's Division was cut off, and came very near being captured on the 20th. I remember very distinctly that, as brigade bugler. I got into my saddle about 3 a. m. of the 20th, and left it for only about five minutes until 12 clock the night of the 20th.

and formed the Fourth Corps. Wheth-

Little Soldiers

your blood are the millions corpuscies that defend you against disease.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does—it helps the little soldiers in your blood to fight disease for you.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, dyspepsia, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

MARCHING TO BATTLE.

Laborious Time the 110th Pa. Had in Getting to Gettysburg.

Editor National Tribune: Comrade leorge E. Jepsen, of the 13th Mass. Newton, Mass., writes a very interest-ing letter on the route of the First Corps to Gettysburg, speaking of the use of such communications as supplemental to the general history of the assist the skirmish line, but the rebel war; but he makes an error that not columns were coming fast. We were only he, but others, have made, that run double-quick to the line of the 5th for the sake of true history I want to Mich. In front of us was the little run. additional history. The Third Corps, to which my command, the 110th Pa., belonged, did not go to Gettysburg on the Taneytown road, but went on the Emmitsburg pike, the same as the First Corps did. Those who write should have a retentive memory or else should 12 o'clock the night of the 20th. After chickamauga the Twentieth and the tory tells us that the Third Corps was Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, still in the place of its night bivouac at tory tells us that the Third Corps was or disabled. But the dreadful battle of still in the place of its night bivouac at Emmitsburg when it received the news



A TYPICAL HOME IN FLORIDA Adjoining St. Cloud. Can be duplicated in a few years.

er the Fourth Corps won the battle of that the battle of Gettysburg had com-Mission Ridge or not I cannot say. I menced and that Gen. Reynolds had old trunk on Rhanoke Island, N. C., the my's works the word came that Brooks simply know we did our best toward it. been killed. My regiment had on June day of the battle of Roanoke Island, by was killed. Capt. Dunn was shot in the Gen. Gordon Granger, who command- 9th been transferred from the Third Alonzo Fails, Co. I, 23d Mass. Vols."

were performed by one than of anoth-er, yet when it came to solid work, no matter where or what, the fighting deep with mud and the rain pouring blood of the old Twentieth and Twentyirst Corps asserted itself under the new number, the Fourth Corps, and did its are a few of us left yet, and we haven't forgotten what we went thru.—C. H. Starkey, Co. I. 42d Ill., Brigade Bugler, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, 302 Marion avenue, Aurora, Ill.

THE ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA. An Interesting Letter From Gen. H. F. Devol, of the 36th Ohio

Editor National Tribune: The various articles appearing from time to time on Sheridan's ride to Cedar Creek are many of them very faulty, owing, I suppose, to the lapse of time and the memory of the old heroes. The facts are easily arrived at by referring to Sheridan's report in the Official Rec-ords of the War of the Rebellion, Vol. 43, Part 1, Series 1; also, Gen. George Crook's report, pages 369-365, in same colume, with the reports of many other officers in the engagement. These same articles are in error in designating the Army of West Virginia as the Eighth There was never an Eighth Corps, excepting for a short time, commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace at Baltimore. This has been an annoying grievince to all the members of the Army of West Virginia, sometimes miscalle the Army of the Shenandoah. At the battle of Cedar Creek the Army of West Virginia was the extreme left, and Tho-burn's Division receiving the first at-tack by Gen. Gordon. It was in the early morning of Oct. 19, driving the division thru Middletown, where Tho-burn was killed. Hayes's Division, the ext to receive the onset of the advance of the enemy, fell back in line with the pike, fighting and retreating in fairly good order to the line of reformation, not losing their original place in formation. Sheridan arrived about 10 o'clock, and turned in to the right of the pike in rear of Hayes's Division, meeting Crook in an open field, and "there," as he says, "received the story of the morning" from Crook. In the afternoon, advancing on the enemy, the Army of West Virginia had little fighting, but was well up on the lank of the enemy, in readiness at any time should the line to the right meet with aerious opposition.—H. F. Devol, 518 West 16th street, Kansum City, Mo.

Unusual Incident.

Editor National Tribune: On Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, a joint installation of the officers of Geo. A. Custer Post, 1 Department of Alabama, and Geo. H. Thomas Camp, 1, S. of V., Division of Alabama and Tennessee, was held in the G. A. R. Hall at Birmingham, Ala. great many stragglers on the way ahead

Twenty-first Corps and the gallant tle rest—we started at 3 p. m.—when it commenced to rain in torrents such as commenced to rain in torrents such as I never saw it rain except the time of the time, east of the Alleghany Moun-tains. We did not bivouac that night deep with mud and the rain pouring

down in a perfect deluge. About 4 a. m. my regiment was loaded in a wagon train to guard it from work so well that no stain was ever dound upon its banners. If Serg't Stev-from Fairfax Station for supplies, about found upon its banners. If Serg't Siev-ens or anybody else thinks he has any-thing disparaging to say about the Fourth Corps, let him beware, for there are a few of us left yet, and we haven't 25th, next day, we marched to Edward's Ferry, crossed the Potomac up the towpath to Monocacy Aqueduct, and out into the country about two

Crossing the Potomac.

At 4 a. m. the 110th was aroused out Washington and burned part of the pontoons. We immediately started out after wagon trains. Had Stewart known it he could have had a picnic with our 120 men, for we were all the guard that immense train had between that point and Frederick City, which point we reached safely at a little before dark, where we heard of Meade replacing Hooker in command of the army dered to rejoin our brigade at the front.

On the 30th, at about 3 p. m., we ar rived at Taneytown, where we expected to find our command, but all the that were there was part of the Second Corps and Gen. Meade's headquarters Our own corps, the Third, had gone on to Emmitsburg, at which point we joined them about 11 p. m. that night. Being on the march all day the 30thmuster day—we were called out for muster, and were standing in line when he Aid arrived announcing the Battle had commenced and the death of Gen Reynolds. Sickles, Birney and Humpheys had gone on a reconnoissance of the pass, leaving the corps under the temporary command of Gen. Joseph Carr, of the Second Division, who immediately had the corps under arms and ready for the march when Gen. Sickles and the others came back, which was very shortly. One division took the fields on one side of the pike, while the other took the opposite and the artillery and wagons filled the pike. We went about two miles, when Gen Sickles detached our brigade and Rus-ling's Brigade of the Second Division, and ordered us back to Emmitsburg to guard the pass there that night. ext morning, at 4 a. m., we the Emmitsburg plke to Gettysburg.

On Duty as Rear Guard.

My regiment was detailed for rear

with him. It would please me very much to know the history of the bock from the time I lost it, before Christmas day, 1861, to Feb. 8, 1862, when it was found. I notice that when anyone

Who Was the Mule Driver?

Mass,

The National Tribune,

Editor National Tribune: Who was the man who drove a six-mule team off Haynes's Bluff in '62? It was the first day that we drew rations at Yazoo kivof their wet, soggy beds and ordered Pemberton penned up so that we could back to Edward's Ferry, where we get to the Yazoo-just 20 days after we helped push the wagon train that was 65 miles long, up the bank and hill from the river. On the morning last 20 days makes you feel like getting of the 28th, after the wagons were all there. Well we "got the like getting" to make you feel like getting the getting the getting the like getting th was 55 links long, the hill from the river. On the morning last 20 days makes you reet like across of the 28th, after the wagons were all there. Well, we "got there," and were across and pontoons were placed in ou our way back. There was a rush of the road was blocked for a across and pontoons were placed in on our way back. There was a rush of time of the massacre being present and canal and part of them had started for teams, and the road was blocked for a delivering an address.—Henry Hay-Washington, we heard that Stuart's short time. On looking up to the top Cavalry had crossed between us and I saw a driver trying to force his team over the bluff, which he finally succeeded in doing. On the top of the ridge his wagon caught on a stump. He dismounted, got his ax, and started chopping that stump off. In the meantime the six mules, sitting on their haunche against the bluff, with their forefeet pawing the air and their ears going back and forth like a fan blast or as balancers, made a sight never to be forgotten. The stump finally gave way. and as the wagon started the driver threw the ax into the box, grabbed the lines, and away they went-down, down, down, 300 feet or more, and shot out on the level bottom for at least 169 feet, into a promiscuous pile, man, mules and wagon! The wagon, how-ever, remained upright. The man emerged from the pile of mules, and in a short time had every mule on its fee and headed; right. He then inspected the harness of each animal, mounted his saddle-mule, cracked his whip and drove awaysas if it were an every-day occurrence; and he always came down a hill in that manner. If that was a fai sample of Grant's mule drivers, what must his soldiers have been? Who was the man? wifeht is living, I would like to hear from him.—James E. Twiname, Battery M. 1st obbo. L. A., 1550 Barth avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

The 115th N. Y. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 115th N. Y.—John Holsapple; Mechanicsville, N. Y.

The 115th N. T., "Ironhearts," one of the lighting regiments, was organized at Fonda during July and August, 1862, and mustered out June 17, 1865. It was commanded by Cols, Simeon Samm and Nathan J. Johnson respectively. The entire regiment was captured at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. guard, and my own company for rear the battle of Olustee, Fla., the regiment guard proper. We found and drove a made a gallant fight, losing over 300 in Alabama and Tennessee, was heid in the G. A. R. Hall at Birmingham, Ala.

The officers of the Post were installed by Comrade W. M. Campbell, Department Commander, and the officers of the Camp were by Comrade H. M. Austin, Commander of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee, S. of V., he being both a comrade of the G. A. R. and son of a veteran. A pleasing fact was that the two installing officers were members of the same company when in service—Co. C. 2d Iowa.—H. M. Austin, Birmingham, Ala.

guard proper. We found and drove a great many stragglers on the way ahead to the red barn the Pennsylvania line, when an Orderly met us, telling vs to drop hunting for straggler and come on with all speed. As we marched along we had no idea of the proximity of the rebels. When we came in sight of the house in front of which Gen. Farnsworth was afterwards killed, the Captain of my company ordered me (I was a Sergeant at the time) to take a squad of men and clear the meadow that was full of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

men, who were hiding in the high grass. When we came to the yard the ladies—we supposed a mother and three daughters—had their chickens caught, killed and part of them cleaned. They gave each of our men a couple, which they had tied together, which they swung thru their haversacks. While we were driving the men out of the meadow another messenger arrived, ordering the Capitain to drop all efforts SUFFERERS

Instrument with Treatment Absolutely Free For Five Days' Trial.



READ THIS TESTIMONIAL.

SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

later we would not have joined the army, as we were scarcely out of sight when a division of the rebel army in If you will write us, mentioning this paper, we will send you, prepaid, our new CO-RO-NA Medicator and treatment on five days' trial, free. If it gives perfect satisfaction after trial and you wish to continue the treatment send us \$1.00. If you are not satisfied, simply return it, which will only cost you 3 cents postage, and you still have your money.

Write today and address line of battle passed their house on the way to attack Little Round Top.—J. C. M. Hamilton, Captain, Co. C, 110th Pa.,

CORONA MFG. CO. ASHLAND, O. 9 Elmore Blk.

Pennsylvania Regiments Left Out.

Joseph W. Kelly, 53d and 168th Pa., Lawrence had one which she would and one missing. He can see his com-gladly return to the owner. I wrote immediately, describing the book and his right and left. Among those woundimmediately, describing the book and quoting the poem on the fiyleaf, which I had committed to memory. This proved my ownership, and the Testament wasisent and, and is now in my possession; a valued mement of the war and of an old friendship. On the fiyleaf had been written: "Found in an old friendship with the started up the slight hill into the energial transfer works the word came that Brooks

left, and they are growing old. The Fetterman Massacre,

Editor National Tribune: Will'you ermit me to supplement the response in The National Tribune of Sept. 30 to wants very much to know anything he he inquiry of John A. Wanless? the massacre of United States troops by perhaps this story may bring out the facts about this book.-H. E. Valentine, the Sioux Indians, which occurred near Fort Phil Kearny, Wyo., on the 21st of Co. F, 23 Mass., 141 Milk street, Boston, December, 1866, there were killed: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Fetterman Captain, 18th U. S., commanding detachment; Capt. Frederick H. Brown 18th U. S.; Lieut. George W. Grummond, 18th U. S.; enlisted men, 18th U 52; 2d U. S. Cav., 27; citizens, 2; total, 81. No man who passed out of On May 18, as soon as we had returned alive. Col. Carrington's hunting dog, "Ben," alone returned alive time of the massacre being present and mond, Clarksburg, W. Va.

An Eye-witness of the Fort Fetterman

Massacre. North Platte River, near the mouth of have a new lease of political life. Laprie Creek. Fort Phil Kearny is at the junction of the Big and Little Forks at Powder River, four and a half miles from the foot of the Big Horn dent's wishes as expressed to the Senate Mountains. Comrade Guthrie was in and House leaders. No outward oppothe party sent out to find the victims of the party sent out to find the victims of sition at the start is expected from the massacre, and helped to lay their them to his program. They will be willbodies on an ammunition wagon. When the body of Maj. Fetterman cut open and a lot of arrows in his very active committee work. The Com-body. He was scalped. Capt. Frederick mittee on Merchant Marine in the Brown, Quartermaster of the fort, was in command of the 27 men who he-longed to Co. C, 2d U. S. Cav. He was scalped and his body hacked up, with a lot of arrows sticking in it. George W. Grummond, Second Lieutenant of th 18th Inf., detached from the 18th and U. S., was among the dead. His head was nearly cut off from his and some of his fingers were cut off. A few days prior Lieut. H. S. Bingham, 20 U. S. Cav., was killed by the same In-

The 56th N. V. Editor National Tribune: Please

form me how many were killed or died in the 58th N. Y. during the war.— David Frier, 56 Beekman street, Fishcill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. There was one officer and 63 me three officers and 216 died from disease, eccident, in prison, etc.-Editor Na

tional Tribune.

tional Tribune.

The 116th Ohio. Editor National Tribune: Please gi short history of the 116th Onio. Waterhouse, National Military Home

Danville, Ill. The 116th Ohio was organized at Gallipolis and Marietta in September and October, 1862, and mustered ou June 14, 1865. It was commanded by Col. James Washburn. Lieut.-Col. Thos F. Wildes was promoted to Cold the 166th Ohio Feb. 28, 1865. regiment belonged to Thoburn's Divi-sion, Eighth Corps, and lost 94 killed and 91 from disease, etc.—Editor Na-tional Tribune

COMING LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page one.)

Congress.

n fact the difference is fundamental. There was prolonged contention over it when the rate regulation law was enacted under the Roosevelt Adminis-tration, and undoubtedly there will be tremendous contention over it should the question be pressed again before

The rate law was pessed only after if had been discussed before two Congresses. The House of Representatives passed two or three different bills before it hit upon legislation that could be pushed thru to a finality. The President has proposed several amendments to the rate law, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Representative Mann, of Chicago, is President, will get around to consider bills embodying these amendments before January. If the committee brings out a report by the end of January it would be doing exceedingly well, as such matters pro-gress in the House committees. For, besides the question of initiative in rate making, there is the question of phys-ical valuation, which, also, has been a great bone of contention before both Houses of the National Legislature.

Our treatment is applied direct. No liquid drugs to swallow; its application is a pleasure. It stops the hawking and spitting, relieves the maddening head-noises, does away with the nauseating dropping of the mucus into the mouth and the painful burning and smarting of the air passages. Soothes and heals the irritated membranes and leaves the head as CLEAR AS A BELL.

Alr is the agency that carries the germs of disease into the head, and it must be the agency to remove them. We do not send samples, but send the nickel-plated Co-ro-na with inhalent compound. Write for it today.

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL. are influential men on both committees, and some of them are determined that (We have thousands as strong.)

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 28, '08.

I enclose you two applications for your treatment for catarrh. I bought my treatment for catarrh. I bought my treatment nine years ago, and during this period have supplied nearly 290 catarrh sufferers, and have only had one treatment returned to me as unsatisfactory.

(Signed) Rev. J. D. W. Deavor.

We do not ask that you take our word for it, but we want you to simply try the Co-ro-na five days at our expense and note the quick results. Nearly a quarter million satisfied patrons. the railroads shall, at least, be given a square deal. The whole subject would ince till another session, when the senate could act and vote intelligently.

reached. That is only one of several big questions the President has broach-ed for action. There is the amendment of the Sherman law so as to exempt labor unions from the restrictions upon boycott—a very important question that has never failed to set Congress his name and address on the flyleaf. I pasted into the book a short poem of two stanzas, which had struck my fancy. While we were in camp about 148th Pa. were left off the Cold Harbor two miles from Annapolis, Md., I lost the book, and a careful search in all possible and invessible places failed to the final places failed to the final possible and invessible places failed to the final possible and invessible places failed to the final possible and invessible places failed to the final places by the ears whenever during the last the book, and a careful search in all possible and impossible places failed to recover it. Tears after the war a letter came to the from the leatives of my friend (then dead), asking if I had lost such a Testament saying that a lady in pany lost three killed, four woulded lead to the pany lost three killed, four would the pany lost the pany lost three killed, four would the pany ions of authority of the Interstate

Labor Legislation.

It is very rare that Congress deals with more than one big legislative question at any one session. The solons might dispose of rate amend-

persons found the book in our company sonville and one was killed at Bull Run. to go on record as favoring the exemp-street, or about the camp, where I So it does not cost the United States tion of labor unions and farmers orto go on record as favoring the exemped ranks of the other two. There may I never saw it rain except the time of dropped it, and, looking upon it as a much to pension the Kelly family. Out have been occasions where, because of the Johnstown flood, where I was at refic or as of possible use should be be circumstances, more brilliant actions of the Allegbany Mountainers, and the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee at Chicago, former Senator Hopkins, was selected for the place with the understanding that he would favor that plank; but when that program was being pressed to the front Speaker Cannon hastened up from his home in Danville, and he and Senator Massachusetts, fought for a modification of it and won. That fact will be a stumbling block in the way of obtaining labor legislation at the coming ses

The big Republican opposition to ship subsidies has long Middle West, the section of the country where the Republicans may have to fight their biggest battles in next year's campaign. A vote on ship subsidies in the House has never been reached till after weeks of canvassing and wire pulling, and with one exception such campaigns there have always ended in failure. A similar canvas and prolonged preliminary struggle would cer-tainly be inevitable if the ship-subsidies bill is pressed before the House this Winter, and if it should pass it would be a weapon in the hands of the oppo sition in the Western elections, this sid of the Rocky Mountains. It is very John Guthrie, 2d U. S. Cav., was at Fort Phil Kearny at the time of the will get a bill thru this Winter, and that Fetterman massacre. Fort Fetterman the House will let it alone till the folis in Wyoming, on the south side of the lowing or short session, when members

The President's Wishes. Much will depend upon the Presi

gon. When ing to have the questions put before was found committees and carefully investigated. t was a horrible sight, with the breast and all the signs point to a Winter of House will, as heretofore, conduct exhaustive hearings upon the subsidizing mail steamers to the Orient and South America. The Judiciary Committee will begin sessions with the New Year to go over the injunction question. Whether all bills affecting the amendment of the Sherman anti body trust law will be referred to the Judiciary or whether some of them will go to the Interstate Commerce Committee remains to be seen. The House Irriga-tion Committee will be busy working out new legislation regarding reclamation. The House Committees will be more aggressive in this preliminary effort than the Senate Committees, as most of the bills touching the Taft poli-cies will be acted upon first in the That is not essential, but it will naturally follow.

It is doubtful whether the Senate

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Committees will hasten at all with their investigations and deliberations. The tendency will be to await some action at the south end of the Capitol. It is anticipated that many Senators and members will draw bills of their own on most of the plans the President has proposed, but it is also the present un-derstanding that the President will ask his Cabinet officers, who are lawyers, to frame Administration measures, and have them introduced by Senators and Representatives in sympathy with the President; but it does not follow that the Administration bills will be the ones to pass. They will more likely be utilized as the basis for conferences and discussions, and may be materially changed or substantially rewritten before stamped with committee authority.

In the meantime the House and the Senate will proceed with the regular appropriation bills, of which there will be 14 and probable 15 this Winter. These bills cover the legislation that is indispensable. As they also involve bill. There will be men to argue that the subject could be well left in abeyince till another session when required in disposing of them, which means that less time will remain for general matters. The upshot must inevitably be that the major portion passage in the Senate, it would be well toward Summer before a vote could be reached. That is only one and the senate is only one that no progress will be made, for the proposal of ideas and the perfecting of bills in committee always constitutes a decided advance. Little legislation, involving great questions, is ever enacted till after it has gone thru the committee mill.

Financial Legislation. More than one of the big measures

may get thru one of the legislative branches, more probably the House. That might not be especially from sing, because of the difficulty in getting a vote in the Senate at a short session. Something will be heard before the Winter is over about an extra session in the Autumn to clear the legislative decks, but while that sort of talk will tions of authority of the Interstate
Commerce Commission by diverting to
other bureaus certain of its investigatory functions, and several minor
topics.

Labor Legislation.

Legislation. impossible to keep a quorum in Wash-ington at such a time. The President has not been urging

expectations of financial legislation, in-cluding a central bank of issue, the

Soon after his return to Washington there will be many talks with the leading men of Senate and House about the program for the Winter. Those talks and the preparation of his annual message will be the two chief tasks before the President in the month preceding the session. It is still more than a month before the President's return, and yet there is keen interest at the Capital over the decisions the President will be called upon to make. There is not much speculation now over what the message will be. The President has made it very plain what he intends to recommend from what he has said since he has been en tour; but unusual activity is promised in the holding of narty councils which will be very influential in shaping the Administration's course for the next few months, if not for the remainder of the President's term.

Display of the Confederate Flag. B. W. Bixler, 104th Ohio, Akron, O., thinks that the position of Comrade George C. Church against the display of the Confederate flag from any public building or appearing in any demonstration is well taken. The public ing of that flag 47 years after the war is an insult to the dead as well as to the living of the Union army. It represents no Nation and nothing but a lost cause, and it seems as tho the boys in gray would be glad to forget it if they

Wireless Telegraphy in Japan. Japan has two considerable wireless elegraph stations and which are under he control of the Government. at Osesaki, on the southern extremity the islands, and the other at Tsun shima, off the westernmost part of the mainland. At the latter the wave lengths are 984.3 feet and the efficient

working radius is 137 miles. The

charges for messages to vessels at sea

are 42 1-3 cents for the first five and under and 81/2 cents for each additional word.

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